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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके

(Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation)

## भाग III—खंड 2

## PART III—SECTION 2

### पेटेन्ट कार्यालय द्वारा जारी की गई पेटेन्टों और डिजाईनों से संबंधित अधिसूचनाएं और नोटिस

### Notifications and Notices issued by the Patent Office relating to Patents and Designs

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS AND DESIGNS

*Calcutta, the 16th February 1974*

CORRIGENDUM

In the GAZETTE OF INDIA, Part-III, Sec. 2 dated the 8th September, 1973 in page 477, Column 1, under the heading "Cessation of Patents".

*Delete* No. "119775"

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE HEAD OFFICE.

The dates shown in crescent brackets are the dates claimed under Section 135 of the Act.

*29th January* 1974

186/Cal/74. Mrs. Sanghamitra Das Gupta. Ribolin (a releaser of A.C.T.H.).

187/Cal/74. R. Mahapatra. Paddy transplantation.

188/Cal/74. Agence Nationale De Valorisation De La Recherche, (A.N.V. A.R.). Antigen fractions and their prepuration.

189/Cal/74. Smithkline Corporation. 3-heterocyclic thiomethylcephalosporins. (February 21, 1973).

190/Cal/74. The Chief Controller Research & Development (General), Research & Development Organisation, Ministry of Defence, Govt. of India, New Delhi (India). Process for waterproofing of cow/buffalo/goat/sheep chrome leather.

191/Cal/74. Eli Lilly and Company. Metabolite a-27106 and process for its preparation and use.

192/Cal/74. Sandoz Ltd. Improvements in or relating to organic compounds.

193/Cal/74. Sandoz Ltd. Improvements in or relating to organic compounds (January 29, 1973).

194/Cal/74 Montedison S.p.A. Process for digesting bauxite by means of caustic soda with heat recovery.

*30th January* 1974

195/Cal/74 Westinghouse Electric Corporation. X-ray contrast detection system.

196/Cal/74. Bayer Aktiengesellschaft. Cationic azo Lyestuffs.

197/Cal/74. Bayer Aktiengesellschaft. Foam concrete a process for its production and its use in the manufacture of structural elements.

198/Cal/74. Monsanto Company. Low porosity cast wire.

199/Cal/74. Farbwerke Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft vormals Meister Lucius & Bruning. Water-insoluble disazomethine dyestuffs, process for their preparation and use.

200/Cal/74. Farbwerke Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft vormals Meister Lucius & Bruning. Process for the preparation of mono or disazomethine dyestuffs.

201/Cal/74. Combustion Engineering, Inc. Ion exchange waste water treatment process.

202/Cal/74. Etat Francais. Improvements in or to internal combustion engines equipped with a turbocompressor unit with heating upstream of the turbine and methods of starting up their turbocompressor units.

203/Cal/74. Eszakmagyarorszagi Vegyimuvek. Process for the preparation of n, n-disubstituted carboxylic amides.

*31st January* 1974

204/Cal/74. Plasto-Iron (India) Private Limited. Improved tubewell filter of strainer.

205/Cal/74. Mrs. Leela Sarup. An educational game called "Memori Memori".

206/Cal/74. K. K. Deewan. Demestic gas reserve.

207/Cal/74. J. C. V. Ducasse. Oscillating anvil disintegrator.

208/Cal/74. The Wellcome Foundation Limited. Biologically active compounds. (February 1, 1973).

209/Cal/74. Diamond Shamrock Corporation. N-propargylacetanilide herbicides.

210/Cal/74. Nestle's Products Limited. Freeze-drying process.

211/Cal/74. Glavna Directzia Kbumkp pri Sgns. Desintegrating key.

212/Cal/74. Sandoz Ltd. Improvements in or relating to organic compounds. (January 31, 1973).

213/Cal/74. H. Patel and D. H. Patel. Rotary engine.

214/Cal/74. H. Patel and D. H. Patel. Rotary engine.

215/Cal/74. H. Patel and D. H. Patel. Rotary engine.

216/Cal/74. H. Patel and D. H. Patel. Rotary engine.

217/Cal/74. Johns-Manville Corporation. The female member of a pipe joint and a method of supporting a gasket therein.

*1st February* 1974

218/Cal/74. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Rope bolting technique for ground support.

219/Cal/74. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Extraction and processing of tannin for use leather tanning from cocoanut husk *viz* the epicarp of the fruit of cocos nucifera.

220/Cal/74. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Improvements in or relating to a method for the separation of iron, manganese, cobalt and nickel in solutions.

221/Cal/74. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. A process for making nonwovens using polyvinyl alcohol as the binder.

222/Cal/74. Ciba-Geigy AG. Treatment of water.

223/Cal/74. The Lucas Electrical Company Limited. Method of connecting two parts. (February 3, 1973).

224/Cal/74. Diamond Power Specialty Corporation. Flexible power connection means for traveling elements.

225/Cal/74. Hooker Chemical Corporation. Electrolysis method and apparatus.

226/Cal/74. Westinghouse Electric Corporation. Rectifier assembly for brushless excitation systems.

227/Cal/74. Robert Bosch GmbH. Improvements in governors for internal combustion engines.

228/Cal/74. Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd. Color photographic light-sensitive material.

## APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE PATENT OFFICE (BOMBAY BRANCH)

*18th January* 1974

26/BOM/74. Sohanlal Melaram. Improvements in or relating to slide rule and the like for school going children.

*19th January* 1974

27/BOM/74. Harish Engineering Works. Improvements in or relating to rotary printing screen.

28/BOM/74. Jejani Associated Industries. Improvements relating to water lifting device for air cooler.

*22nd January* 1974

29/BOM/74. I. L. Mehta. Sliding compass.

*23rd January* 1974

30/BOM/74. C. M. Kaviya and A. K. C. Kaviya. Fire Pan (Burner).

31/BOM/74. H. T. Lokhande. A new dycing and printing process to reduce reactive dyes consumption.

## APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE PATENT OFFICE (MADRAS BRANCH)

*18th January* 1974

11/MAS/74. R. Ram. Disposable/replacable toilet seat covers.

*24th January* 1974

12/MAS/74. S. I. K. Murthy and P. L. Shetty. Filter-paper element punching device.

13/MAS/74. Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Limited and Dr. K. V. Nayar Process for the manufacture of fertiliser-grade potassium sulphate.

*25th January* 1974

14/MAS/74. T. K. A. Balasubramaniam. A device for providing scooters with adequate stability in use.

*28th January* 1974

15/MAS/74. N. Palani. 'Mymobile'—tripple action manually propelled and weather protected three wheeler vehicle with shock-proof tubular chasis provided with coil-spring drive.

## ALTERATION OF DATE

135597—805/Cal/1973. Ante-dated to September 17, 1970.
135598—806/Cal/1973. Ante-dated to September 17, 1970.
135599—1526/Cal/1973. Ante-dated to November 11, 1971.
135590—2157/Cal/1973. Ante-dated to October 27, 1971.
125591—2158/Cal/1973. Ante-dated to October 27, 1971.
136692—2159/Cal/1973. Ante-dated to October 27, 1971.
135593—2160/Cal/1973. Ante-dated to October 27, 1971.
135594—2161/Cal/1973. Ante-dated to October 27, 1971.
135600—1395/Cal/1973. Ante-dated to October 23, 1971.

## COMPLETE SPECIFICATION ACCEPTED

Notice is hereby given that any person interested in opposing the grant of patents on any of the applications concerned, may, at any time within four months of the date of this issue or within such further period not exceeding one month applied for on form 14 prescribed under the Patents Rules, 1972 before the expiry of the said period of four months, give notice to the Controller of Patents *at the appropriate office* as indicated in respect of each such application, on the prescribed form 15, of such opposition. The written statement of opposition should be filed along with the said notice or within one month from its date as prescribed in Rule 36 of the Patents Rules, 1972.

A limited number of printed copies of the specifications listed below will be available for sale from the Government of India Book Depot, 8, Kiran Sankar Roy Road, Calcutta, in due course. The price of each specification is Rs. 2 (postage extra if sent out of India). Requisition for the supply of the printed specifications should be accompanied by the number of the specifications as shown in the following list.

Typed or photo copies of the specifications together with photo copies of the drawings, if any, can be supplied by the Patent Office, Calcutta on payment of the prescribed copying charges which may be ascertained on application to that office.

CLASS 32F1+F2a+F2b+F2d. 82500.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING BENZAMIDE COMPOUNDS.

SOCIETE D'ETUDES SCIENTIFIQUES ET INDUSTRIELLES DE L'ILE DE FRANCE, OF 46 BD DE LATOUR MAUBOURG, PARIS 7F, FRANCE.

Application No. 82500 filed May 29, 1962.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims.

A process for preparing benzamide compounds having the general formula shown in Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawings, where A is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl radical, an alkenyl radical, or a radical of the formula shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings; each of X, Y and Z is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkoxy radical, a radical of formula shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, an amino, alkylamino or acylamino radical, an acyl radical of low molecular weight, a mercapto radical $SR_7$, a sulphamoyl radical of the formula shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings, or a trichloromethyl, trifluoromethyl, or tribromomethyl radical; W is an alkylene radical; $R_1$, $R_2$, $R_3$, $R_4$, $R_5$, $R_6$ are lower alkyl (preferably $C_{1-6}$) radicals which may be identical with or different from one another or the groups shown in Figs. 5 to 7 of the drawings, can form a heterocyclic ring with 5 or 6 members, $R_7$ is a radical of low molecular weight, and each of $R_8$ and $R_9$ is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl radical of low molecular weight, $R_8$ and $R_9$ being the same as or different from one another, which com-

prises reacting a substituted diamine of the formula shown in Fig. 9 of the drawings with an appropriately substituted o-alkoxy benzoyl chloride as being defined.

CLASS 32F1, F2a, F2b and F2d. 93969

NEW PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF SUBSTITUTED BENZAMIDES.

SOCIETE D'ETUDES SCIENTIFIQUES ET INDUSTRIELLES DE L'ILE-DE-FRANCE, OF P.B. No. 11 A LONGJUMEAU (S. & O.), FRANCE.

Application No. 93969 filed May 29, 1964.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rules 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

1 Claim.

A process for the preparation of substituted benzamides of the formula shown in Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawings, wherein A is hydrogen, an alkyl radical such as $-CH_3$, $-C_2H_5$, $-n-C_3H_7$, $-iso-C_3H_7$, $-n-C_qH_{2q+1}$, $-iso-C_qH_{2q+1}$ Where q may have any value from 1 to 5 or a radical of the form shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, X is an amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino or acylamino radical; Y is a halogen, a hydroxy, alkoxy having 1 to 5 atoms of carbon, nitro, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, acylamino, acyl having 1 to 5 atoms of carbon, mercapto, or sulphamido radical; n is equal to 2 or 3; one of the $CH_2$ groups of A or of the carboxamide function can be branched in the form-CH-, for example with $R_5=CH_3$; $R_1$, $R_8$, $R_5$, $R_8$, $R_1$ are identical or different alkyl radicals having 1 to 5 atoms of carbon, the groups shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, may form a heterocycle such as morpholyl, piperidyl, pyrrolidyl, N-alkylpiperazyl, N-alkylsulphonylpiperazyl, comprising using p-aminosalicylic acid as starting material, the said acid being subjected to the following operations : Esterification of the acid function, Acetylation of the amine function, Alkylation of the phenol function, fixation of substituent on the ring in the 5-position (for example halogenation, or nitration), amidification of the ester function, and De-acetylation of the amine function.

CLASS 32F1+F2b. 96839.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHONIUM SALTS AND CORRESPONDING PHOSPHORANES.

THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LIMITED OF 183-193, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N.W.1., ENGLAND.

Application No. 96839 filed December 4, 1964.

Convention date December 9, 1963 (48596/63) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

A method for producing a compound containing a cation of the formula (I) shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein $R^o$, $R^1$ and $R^2$ represents hydrogen atoms, or an additional double bond is formed in the absence of either $R^o$ and $R^1$ or $R^1$ and $R^2$ between C(9) and C(1), or C(1) and N(2) respectively, $R^3$ and $R^4$ are each a lower alkoxy group, having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, or together form a methylenedioxy group, and each of $B^1$, $B^2$ and $B^3$ is an alkyl, phenyl or substituted phenyl group, by reacting a compound of the formula (III) shown in the drawings, wherein $R^3$ and $R^4$ are as defined above, A is the anion of a strong acid and X is a chlorine or bromine atom, with a substituted phosphine of the formula (IV) shown in the drawings, wherein $B^1$, $B^2$ and $B^3$ are as defined above, in an anhydrous polar solvent in which both reactants are appreciably soluble, and, if desired, treating the product with a weak base, such as ammonia, to shift the double bond into the 1, 9-position or reducing the untreated or treated product catalytically with hydrogen or with a suitable reducing agent, such as a metal borohydride, to form the correspondings saturated compound.

CLASS 32F 2a and 55E2+E4 100069.

METHOD OF PRODUCING TETRACYCLINE.

SPOFA SDREZENI PODNIKU PRO ZDRAVOTNICKOU VYROBU, NO. 11-A, HUSINECKA, PRAHA—ZIZKOV, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Application No. 100069 filed June 15, 1965.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

A method for producing tetracycline, which comprises aerobically and submerged culturing in a liquid culturing medium containing assimilable carbon and nitrogen source *plus inorganic nutrient salts* and including a compound of the formula 1 of the accompanying drawings, wherein X is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and aljyl with between 1 and 6 carbon atoms, Z is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl with between 1 and 6 carbon atoms, alkenyl with between 1 and 6 carbon atoms, aryl, aralkyl, -CHCH-C6H5 and -/CH2/n COOH-CH2/nCONH2, n being an integer between 0 and 7 exclusive, and wherein Y is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl with between 1 and 6 carbon atoms, aryl, aralkyl,-OH, -SH and -NH2, a mocroorganism belonging to the genus Streptomyces and capable of producing chlorotetracycline and tetracycline, whereby due to the presence of said compound in said culturing medium the proportion of tetracycline produced will be increased relative to the proportion of chlorotetracycline produced, and recovering tetracycline from the thus formed fermented broth.

CLASS 32F2b, F3c. 101713.

SYNTHES OF 2, 3-DIPHENYIBENZOFURANS.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 101713 filed September 25, 1965.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4 Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

1 Claim.

A process for the preparation of 2, 3-diphenylbenzofurans having the general formula shown in Fig. 1 carrying lower alkyl and alkoxy groups like methyl, ethyl, propyl and butyl in the 5 and 6 position and a p-β-tertiary aminoethoxy group in the 3-phenyl ring in which the tertiary nitrogen carries lower alkyl groups like methyl ethyl, propyl and butyl or it forms part of a polymethyleneimine like pyrrolidine or piperidine, which consists in condensing a phenol suitably substituted by lower alkyl and alkoxy group like methyl, ethyl propyl and butyl at 3 and 4 position such as resorcinol monomethyl ether with p-benzyloxybenzion in presence of proxide free dioxane and concentrated hydrochloric acid giving a mixture of 2-phenyl-3-benzyloxyphenylbenzofuran and the corresponding 3-p-hydroxyphenyl compound, purifying the 3-p-hydrozyphenyl compound through the acetate, and reacting with β-tertiary-mino-alkyl-chloride hydrochlorides to give the 2-phenyl-3-p-β tertiary-aminoethoxyphenylbenzofurans.

CLASS 32F1+F2b. 104201.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING PYRIDOXINE DERIVATIVES.

GRUPPO LEPETIT S. P. A., OF 8, VIA ROBERTO LEPETIT, MILANO, ITALY.

Application No. 104201 filed March 5, 1966.
Convention date March 8, 1965 (9732/65) U. K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patents Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A process for preparing a compound of the formula shown in Fig.1 of the accompanying drawings, wherein R is a member of the class consisting of hydroxy and amino, $R^1$ is a lower alkyl radical and X is a member of the class consisting of hydrogen and halogen, which comprises adding a solution of 1-2 moles of sodium borohydride in a lower alkanol to a mixture, in a lower alkanol, of about 0.5-2 moles of calcium chloride and one mole of a compound of the formula shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, wherein R, $R^1$ and X have the above significance, at a temperature of 10-60°C.

CLASS 32F3d. 104814.

PROCESS FOR THE RESOLUTION OF A RACEMIC MIXTURE INTO THE OPTICAL ANTIPODES.

F. HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE & CO. AKTINGESELLSCHAFT, OF 124-184 GRENZACHERSTRASSE, BASLE, SWITZERLAND.

Application No. 104814 filed April 12, 1966.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

13 Claims.

Process for resolving recemic-α-hydroxy-β, β-dimethyl-y-butyro-lactone into its optical antipodes, characterized in that a 1, 4a-dimethyl-7-isoproyl-octahydro-,dodecahydro-or perhydrophenanthrene derivative, which is substituted in position 1 with an amino or an aminomethyl group, is used as the resolving agent.

CLASS 32F1+F2b. 105722.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF PURE ANTIBIOTICS OF THE TETRACYCLINE GROUP.

KRKA TOVARNA ZDRAVIL NOVO MESTO, OF CESTA KOMANDANTA STANETA ST. 19, NOVO MESTO, YUGOSLAVIA.

Application No. 105722 filed June 14, 1966.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patents Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims.

A process for obtaining antibiotics of the tetracycline group from a fermentation liquid from which the myclium has been separated by acidification and filtration, or from an impure solution which contains the antibiotic of the tetracyline group, wherein the fermentation liquid or impure solution is given an addition of tungstic acid or its salts, in a weight ratio of 0. 5: 1, to 4. 0: 1, preferably 1. 2: 1 to 1. 5: 1, in respect of the antibiotic, calculated on the basis of the $Na_2$ $Wo_42$, $H_20$, and with a pH value of between 0.5 and 7.0 preferably between 1.0 and 2.5, the deposit isolated by filtration being given an addition of a 10 to 20% solution of sodium hydroxide until a pH value of between 8.5 and 10.0 is obtained, and the antibiotic being isolated from the resulting solution in a manner already known in itself, preferably with calcium salts and/or magnesium salts and/or by the aid of ion exchangers.

CLASS 55F. 108387.

METHOD OF PREPARATION OF CULTURE FOR THE PRODUCTION OF A NEW ANTIFUNGAL ANTIBIOTIC.

CESKOSLOVENSKA AKADEMIE VED OF PRAHA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Application No. 108387 filed December 12, 1966.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims—No drawings.

Method of preparation of culture for use in the production of a new antifungal antibiotic, characterized by submerged cultivation at 15—30°C of a culture of the basidiomycete oudemanscilla mucida (Schrad ex. Fr.) hohon in a liquid growth medium containing, as sources of assimilable carbon and nitrogen carbohydrates, liquids, polyols, amino acids, ammonium salts or nitrates, or raw materials containing such compounds and as mineral nutrient salts, chlorides, sulfates, phosphates, iodides, borates and/or carbonates of calcium, sodium, potassium, magnesium zinc, copper, cobalt maganese ferric or ferrous iron.

CLASS 32F²b. 108935.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF 3-SUBSTITUTED AMINO-3-ARYLOXINDOLE COMPOUNDS.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY, AT THE CITY OF DETROIT, COUNTRY OF WAYNE, STATE OF MICHIGAN, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 108935 filed January 19, 1967.

Appropriate Office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules, 1972 )Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

Process for the production of compounds of the formula I, as shown in the accompanying drawings, and acid-addition salts thereof characterized in that a compound of the formula III, is reacted with a diamine of the formula IV, where R represents hydrogen, lower alkyl, or di-(lower alkyl) amino; A represents lower alkylene of 2, 3, 4, or 5 carbon atoms, separating the nitrogen atmos to which it is attached by at least 2 carbon atoms; each of $R_1$ and $R_2$ represents lower alkyl, or $R_1$ and $R_2$ are combined and together represents oxydiethylene or lower alkylene of 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 carbon atoms 4 or 5 of which carbon atoms are in annular position with the nitrogen atom; each of R3 and R4 represents hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkovy, or halogen; Ar represents benzyl or a group of the formula II, in which R5 represents hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, or chlorine; and X represents halogen.

CLASS 32F2a. 115957.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF a-[P-(DIMETHYLAMINOALKOXY) PHENYL]-α-NITRO-4-METHOXYSTILBENE COMPOUNDS.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY, AT JOSEPH CAMPAU AVENUE AT THE RIVER, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

Application No. 115957 filed May 17, 1968.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

Process for the production of α-[p-(dimethylaminoalkoxy) phenyl]-α-nitro-4methoxystilbene compounds having the formula I of the accompanying drawings and salts thereof characterized in that a triarylethanol compound having the formula II, or a triarylethylene compound having the formula III, is reacted with nitric acid, and, if desired, the product is isolated following conversion to the free base or to a salt thereof; where n is 3 or 4.

CLASS 32F2b. 116073.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING 14-HYDROXY-DIHYDRO-6β-THEBAINOL 4-METHYL ETHER.

SANKYO COMPANY LIMITED, OF NO. 1—6, 3-CHOME, NIHONBASHI HON-CHO, CHYUO-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Application No. 116073 filed May 24, 1968.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

Claim 1

A process for preparing 14-hydroxy-dihydro-6B-thebainol 4-methyl ether which comprises heating at a temperature range of from about 80°C to about 140°C under reflux "14-hydroxy-dihydrothebainone 4-methyl ether" and at least 10 molar equivalents of aluminium isopropoxide to said thebainone in benzene or an alkylbenzene, while the acetone formed during the reaction being distilled off and then isolating the 14-hydroxy-dihydro-6β-thebainol 4-methyl ether from the remaining mixture by known methods.

CLASS 32-$F_1$ 116100

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE DEXTRO-ROTATORY 2, 2'-(ETHYLENEDIIMINO)-DI-1-BUTANOL.

LABORATORIO CHIMICO FARMACEUTICO GIORGIO ZOJA S.p.A., OF VIALE LOMBARDIA 20, MILAN, ITALY.

Application No. 116100 filed May 27, 1968.

Appropriate Office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims—No drawings.

Process for the preparation of (+)2, 2'-ethylenediimino-di-1-butanol dihydrochloride, highly pure, in particular free of levo-isomer, characterized in that : a mixture of (+) 2-amino-1-butanol and (—) 2-amino-1-butanol is reacted in aqueous solution with about an equimolecular amount of (+) tartaric acid and

the diastereoisomers hydrogen tartrates thus formed are separated by fractional crystallization involving the purification of the fractions rich in (+) 2-amino-1-butanol (+) hydrogen tartrate with boiling methyl alcohol; the pure (+) 2-amino-1-butanol is set free from the tartrate by means of an anion—exchange resin or of calcium hydroxide and then is reacted, each mole, with 0, 25-1 mole of ethylene dichloride in the presence of an inert organic solvent, at temperatures comprised between 100° and 130°C, then precipitating the rightly pure (+)2, 2-ethylene diimino-di-1'butanon dihydrochloride by saturation of the solution with gaseous hydrochloric acid.

CLASS 32F1+F2b. 118317.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF -AMINO-ADENOSINE DERIVATIVES.

BOEHRINGER MANNHEIM GMBH, OF MANNHEIM-WALDHOF, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 118317 filed October 28, 1968.

Convention date August 22, 1968 (40145/68) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims.

Process for the preparation of 2-amino-adenosine derivatives of the general formula I shown in the accompanying drawings, in which $R_1$ is a hydrogen atom or a saturated of unsaturated, straight chain or branched aliphatic hydrocarbon radical which can be substituted by amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, acylamino, alkoxy, acyloxy, hydroxy, mercapto, alkylmercapto, carbovy, carboxyalkyl or carboxamido radicals and R2 is a saturated or unsaturated cycloalkyl radical, which can also carry endo-alkylene radicals or annellated, saturated or unsaturated cyclic aliphatic hydrocarbon radicals, or is the group A-X-B, in which A is a saturated or unsaturated straight chain or branched or cyclic aliphatic hydrocarbon radical, which can be substituted by hydroxyl, acyloxy, carboxy or aryl radicals, X is a valency bond or an oxygen or sulphur atom or an alkylated or acylated imino group and B is an alkyl, alkenyl, aryl, furyl, pyridyl, indolyl or imidazolyl radical, which can contain one or more substituents selected from halogen atoms and alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, acyloxy, hydroxy, mercapto, alkylmercapto, nitro, carboxy, carboxyalkyl and methylsulphonylamino radicals, wherein a purine riboside of the general formula II shown in the drawings, in which Z is a halogen atom, or a reactive mercapto group, is reacted with an amine of the general formula $R_1.NH.R_2$ in which $R_1$ and $R_2$ have the same meanings as above.

CLASS 32Fb. 118904.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING MONOPROPIONYL ERYTHROMYCIN LAURYL SULFATE.

ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS COMPANY LIMITED, CITY OF BARODA, STATE OF GUJARAT, INDIA.

Appropriate Office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay branch.

7 Claims—No drawings.

A process for the preparation of lauryl sulfate salt of monopropionylerythromycin comprising reaction erythromycine base propionic anhydride and lauryl sulfate all together in a solvent, allowing the reacting mixture to stand for about 2 hours and precipitating monopropionyl erythromycin lauryl sulfate formed by the addition of a required quantity of water to the reaction mixture.

CLASS 32F2b. 122116.

A METHOD OF PRODUCING PICOLINE DERIVATIVES.

TAKEDA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., OF 27, DOSHOMACHI 2-CHOME, HIGASHI-KU, OSAKA, JAPAN.

Application No. 122116 filed July 4, 1969.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims.

A method of producing picoline derivatives represented by the general formula (I) shown in the accompanying drawings wherein 31 stands for phenyl, substituted phenyl or pyridyl, and each of R2 and R3 stands for a lower alkyl groups or $R^2$ and $R^3$ taken together with the adjacent nitrogen atom stand for a heterocyclic group, which comprises reacting the compounds represented by the formula (IV) shown in the drawings, wherein $R^1$, $R^2$ and $R^3$ have the same meaning as defined above, with a picolyl halide.

CLASS 32F1+F2b. 123349

PROCESS FOR PREPARING 6-PHENYL-4H-S-TRIAZOLO [4, 3-A] [1, 4] BENZODIAZEPINES.

THE UPJOHN COMPANY, OF 301 HENRIETTA STREET, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 123349 filed September 29, 1969.

Appropriate Office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

A process for the production of a 6-phenyl-4-H-s-triazolo [4, 3-a] [1, 4] benzodiazepine of the formula (IV) shown in Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawings, wherein R is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, inclusive, phenyl and benzyl; wherein $R_1$ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkyl defined as above; and wherein $R_2$, $R_3$ and $R_4$ are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl defined as above, halogen, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, and alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, alkanoylamino and dialkylamino in which the carbon chain moieties are of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, inclusive, and their pharmacologically acceptable acid addition salts, which comprises : condensing a 1, 3-dihydro-2H, 4-benzodiazepine-2-thione of the formula (I) shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, wherein $R_1$, $R_2$, $R_3$ and $R_4$ are defined as above with an acid hydrazide of formula II shown in the drawings, wherein R is defined as above, in an organic solvent to obtain a mixture containing the corresponding compound of formula IV and the corresponding 2-(2-acylbydrazino)-5-phenyl-3H 1, 4-benzodiabepine of formula III shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, wherein R, $R_1$, $R_2$, $R_3$ and $R_4$ are defined as above; and heating said mixture to about 250°C to convert the product of formula III to the desired compound of formula IV.

CLASS 32C. 123825

PROCESS FOR THE PURIFICATION OF AN INACTIVATOR OF CALLICREIN AND TRYPSIN.

BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, FORMERLY KNOWN AS FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 123825 filed October 31, 1969.

Appropriate Office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims—No drawings

A method for the purification of the inactivator of callicrein and trypsin, carried out at room temperature, characterized by the steps of additions of an inorganic salt until a degree of saturation of from 80% to 100% is obtained to the aqueous solution of the raw inactivator at a pH of 5.5-3, with stirring, filtration, shifting down the pH of the filtrate to a value comprised between 1 and 3, of the filtrate by adding thereto a mineral acid with the quantative precipitation of the inactivator, filtration and recovery of the thus precipitated inactivator, suspension in an aqueous vehicle which has been rendered bacteriostatic with a preservative and until the desired concentration is obtained and dissolution by nutralization (as herein defined) followed by a sterile filtration.

CLASS 32F1 & 55D2 124746

PROCESS FOR PREPARING N-(3, 5-DIHALOPHENYL) -OXAZOLIDINE COMPOUNDS.

SUMITOMO CHEMICAL CO. LTD., OF NO. 75, KITAHAMA 5-CHOME, HIGASHI-KU, OSAKA-SHI OSAKA-FU, JAPAN.

Application No. 124746 filed January 6, 1970.

Appropriate Office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims

A process for preparing an N-(3, 5-dihalophenyl)-oxazolidine compound of the formula shown in Fig. 1 wherein R and R' are each hydrogen or lower alkyl, X is halogen, Y and Y' are each oxygen or sulfur and Z is oxygen or imino, provided that Z is imino when both of Y and Y' are oxygen and both of X are chlorine, which comprises treating a carbamic acid derivative of the formula shown in Fig. 2A wherein R' '' is -CH or -COOR'' (in which R'' is hydrogen or lower alkyl) and R, R', X, Y and Y' are each as defined above with a base, optionally followed by treatment with an acid.

CLASS 55 E4. 129227

A METHOD OF PREPARING AN ANTI-FOAMING COMPOSITION.

RICHARDSON-MERRELL INC., OF 122 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK-17, STATE OF NEW YORK. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 129227 filed November 16, 1970.

Appropriate Office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims—No drawings

A method of preparing an anti-foaming composition which comprises dispersing a non-toxic, form depressing organo? polysiloxane in molten sorbitol in an amount of 0.1 to 20% by weight of the sorbitol, cooling the mass to harden it and grinding it to a particle size of between 12-mesh and 115-mesh.

CLASS 186E & 187H. 132497

A SYSTEM FOR PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH.

ALBERTONI DE LEMOS BLOISI, AT RUA BATATAIS 333, 10TH FLOOR, SAO PAULO, BRAZIL.

Application No. 132497 filed August 13, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

29 Claims

A public opinion research system for polling a plurality of participants each having access to a communication system normally transmitting signals having a predetermined range of vlues of a predetermined electrical characteristic, comprising, in combination, a plurality of selectively operable input means, one for each of said participants, for furnishing, upon operation, an input signal signifying a selected one of a plurality of predetermined responses, said input signal having a value of said electrical characteristic outside of said predetermined range of values; connecting means connecting each of said input means to said communication system in such a manner that each of said input signals is transmitted to a central station of said communication system thereby furnishing a corresponding plurality of response signals at said central station; and summing circuit means at said central station, for summing all response signals signifying each of said predetermined responses, and furnishing a plurality of output signals, each signifying the total number of participants selecting a given one of said predetermined responses.

CLASS 161D. 132591

EXPANSION JOINT BETWEEN TWO PORTIONS OF GROUND COVERING AND PROCESS FOR PRODUCING THE SAME.

SOLIETE TECHNIQUE POUR L'UTILISATION DE LA PRECONTRAINTE (S.T.U.P.-PROCEDES FREYSSINET), OF 66 ROUTE DE LA REINE, BOULOGNEBILLANCOURT, HAUTS DE SEINE, FRANCE.

Application No. 132591 filed August 20, 1971.

Appropriate Office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims

Expansion joint between two portions of ground covering carried by independent structures and separated by a gap comprising two elastomer covered rigid metal plates, level with said covering, secured respectively to said structures by attachment means, and overhanging specially shaped portions at the mouth end of the gap, and an elastic compressive filling bridging said gap and occupying the said specially shaped portions of the gap.

CLASS 69-I & 206E. 133173

STATIC RELAYING CIRCUIT.

WESTINGHOUSE BRAKE AND SIGNAL COMPANY LIMITED, 82 YORK WAY, KING'S CROSS LONDON NL 9AJ, ENGLAND.

Application No. 133173 filed October 8, 1971.

Convention date October 29, 1970 (51334/70) U.K.

Appropriate Office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

20 Claims

A static relaying circuit having supply terminals for the connection of an electrical supply source, control terminals for connection to a modulating device and input and output terminals between which an insulated signal coupler is provided, in one of two states of which signal coupler an applied modulation function is transmittable between the input and output terminals and in the other of the two states such a signal is blocked, circuit means energisable from the supply terminals and responsive to the presence of absence of a modulation at the control terminals to produce an intermediate signal to determine the state of the insulated signal coupler.

CLASS 189. 133176

COSMETIC TOTAL SUNSCREEN COMPOSITIONS.

HINDUSTAN LEVER LIMITED, AT HINDUSTAN LEVER HOUSE, 165-166 BACKBAY RECLAMATION, BOMBAY-20, INDIA.

Application No. 133176 filed October 8, 1971.

Appropriate Office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Bombay Branch.

8 Claims

A cosmetic total sunscreen composition comprising a mixture of an ultra-violet absorber absorbing in the range 290-320m/u selected from the group consisting of a compound of the formula shown in Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawings wherein $R_1$ and $R_2$ are alkyl groups containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms and a compound of the formula shown in Fig. 3 where $R^3$ is an alkyl group containing from 4 to 12 carbon atoms and a compound of the formula shown in range 320-365 m/u selected from the group consisting of the compound of the formula shown in Fig. 2 and a compound of the formula shown in Fig. 4 wherein $R^4$ is an alkyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, preferably a methyl group, and $R^5$ is an alkyl group containing from 4 to 10 carbon atoms or an alkoxyalkyl group of the formula $-R^6-O-R^7$ wherein $R^6$ is an alkylene group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms and $R^7$ is an alkyl group containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms dispersed in a physiologically acceptable carrier as herein defined.

CLASS 24-B. 133270

IMPROVEMENTS IN DISC BRAKES FOR VEHICLES.

GIRLING LIMITED, KINGS ROAD, TYSELEY, BIRMINGHAM, 11, ENGLAND.

Application No. 133270 filed October 19, 1971.

Convention Date. October 22, 1970 (50096/70) U.K.

Appropriate Office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

14 Claims

A disc brake of the kind set forth for vehicles in which one of the members is formed with a pair of substantially parallel circumferentially spaced arms between which the other member is located, and the opposed inner surfaces of the arms comprise guiding surfaces for engagement with complementary guiding surfaces at the circumferentially outer-most ends of the other member, and spigot means extending inwardly through the circumferentially spaced arms

provide coupling engagements with the said other member to prevent substantial movement of the caliper member relative to the stationary member in a radial direction, one spigot means forming a location for first resilient means urging the caliper member relative to the stationary member in a circumferential direction to hold in engagement the guiding surfaces at that circumferential end of the brake at which the drag on the pad assemblies is transmitted to the stationary member in the application of the brake when the disc is rotating in a normal forward direction, and each spigot means forming an anchorage for second resilient means of which each second resilient means acts between the caliper member and the one of the spigot means to urge the caliper member towards the stationary member in a radial direction and hold abutment surfaces on the arms in engagement with complementary abutment surfaces on the said other member.

CLASS 61H and 182D. 133281

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MANUFACTURING DRY SOLID MOLASSES.

JACQUES LESPAGNOL, OF CHEMIN NOIR, 77-LIZY-SUR-OURCQ, SEINE ET MARNE, FRANCE, AND A V D., OF 16 & 20 RUE SIDOINE APPOLINAIRE, 69-LYON 09, RHONE FRANCE.

Application No. 133281 filed October 20, 1971.

Appropriate Office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims

A method of obtaining dry and solid molasses in filament, lump or pulverulent form from raw sugar-best or sugar-cane molasses, consisting in carrying out the drying of the molasses while maintaining the viscosity of said dried molasses low for easy transfer thereof so that said dried molasses are transferred and subjected to cooling and thereby solidified, resulting in hard lumps or even a pulverulent product.

CLASS 27-I, 27-L and 149D 133293

METHOD OF CONSTRUCTING REINFORCED CONCRETE UNDER GROUND STRUCTURES, SUCH AS FOUNDATIONS, PILES, DIAPHARGM WALLS AND A DEVICE THEREFOR.

KRISHNA REMCHANDRA DATYE, OF 10 KAMAL KISHORE SOCIETY, 35-A, BAL GOVINDAS ROAD MAHIM CITY OF BOMBAY, STATE OF MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

Application No. 133293 filed October 21, 1971.

Appropriate Office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

19 Claims

A method of constructing reinforced concerete under ground structures, such as foundations, piles, diaphargm walls, comprising casting the structure in the form of sections in situ and/or using precast sections of the structure, of predetermined convenient lengths, one by one, suspended from a frame, lowering the said section into the ground or a pre-bored hole or trench, casting the second section in situ and/or using a second precast section in place of the section which has been lowered, lowering the said second section by means of the said frame and repeating the sequence of these steps until the desired length of a structure of monolithic construction is completed.

CLASS 32E. 133387

PROCESS FOR THE SELECTIVE POLYMERIZATION OF ALPHA-OLEFINES.

MONTECATINI EDISON S.P.A., OF FORO BUONAPARTE, MILAN, ITALY.

Application No. 133387 filed October 27, 1971.

Appropriate Office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims—No drawings

A process for the selective polymerization of the alpha-olefines of formula $CH_2=CHR$, wherein R is an aliphatic radical with 1 to 6 carbon atoms, to prevailingly atactic or prevailingly isotactic polymers, by carrying out the polymerization of the alpha-olefines in a liquid medium predominantly consisting of the monomer to a polymerized by operating in the presence of a catalyst consisting of the reaction product between :

(a) a hydride or a metalorganic compound of the metals of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd groups of the periodic system, and

(b) the product obtained by contacting a Ti-compound with a carrier consisting of an anhydrous Mg- or Mn-halide or of mixtures of said halides with anhydrous compounds of elements of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th groups of the periodic system, said anhydrous halide being present in the supported product in an active form, whose X-ray spectrum shows less intense and more broadened diffraction lines in comparison to the diffraction lines of the non-activated anhydrous halide and/or the surface area of said active form being higher than $3m^2/g$,

characterised in that the prevailingly isolatic polymers are prepared by carrying out the polymerization of the alpha olefines in an inert liquid diluent, in the presence of a catalyst consisting of components (a) and (b) as indicated above, in which catalyst the component (b) is modified by means of electron-donor compounds, containing at least one N, O, P or S atom.

CLASS 32F1+F2b. 133460

PROCESS FOR PREPARING 1-PHENOXY-3-ARYL PIPERAZINE-2-PROPANOL DERIVATIVES.

PFIZER CORPORATION, OF CALLE 151, AVENIDA SANTA ISABEL, COLON REPUBLIC OF PANAMA, AND HAVING A COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT AT 102 RUE LEON THEODOR, JETTE, BRUSSELS 9, BELGIUM.

Application No. 133460 filed November 3, 1971.

Convention date November 10, 1970 (53303/70) U.K.

Appropriate Office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims

A process for preparing a compound of the formula I of the accompanying drawings in which R is an amino, amido, amoyl, carboxy, lower alkoxycarbonyl or hydroxy group;

$R^1$ is a hydrogen or halogen atom or a lower alkyl or alkoxy group;
$R^2$ is a hydrogen or halogen atom or a lower alkyl or alkoxy group;
m is 1 or 2;
n is 1 or 2;
and X is oxygen or sulphur;

which comprises reacting an opoxide of the formula XIII of the drawings where $R^1$ is any group as defined for R, except an amino group, with an N-phenyl piperazine of the formula III of the drawings with or without a solvent, in the case where R is an amino group hydrolysing under acidic conditions a compound in which $R^1$ is an acylamino group, and recovering a compound of the formula (I) as product.

CLASS 206E. 133508

METHOD OF MANUFACTURING A SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE HAVING AT LEAST ONE INSULATED GATE FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTOR, AND SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE MANUFACTURED BY USING THE METHOD.

N. V. PHILIPS GLOEILAMPENFABRIEKEN, AT EMMASINGEL 29, EINDHOVEN (HOLLAND).

Application No. 133508 filed November 5, 1971.

Appropriate Office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

117 Claims

A method of manufacturing a semiconductor device comprising a semiconductor body having at least one insulated gate field effect transistor, in which in a first region of a first conductivity type adjoining a surface of the body a second region of the second conductivity type which also adjoins said surface is provided and which forms with the first region a p-n junction which crosses the said surface according to a closed curve, and in which the source and drain zones of a field effect transistor are provided in the second region, characterized in that, in order to form the second region, a doping material determining the second conductivity type is introduced in the first region from the semiconductor surface after which said doping material is partially diffused out from the semiconductor body in a space having an at-

mosphere of reduced pressure over at least a part of the semiconductor surface occupied by the second region, as a result of which the concentration of the said doping material in a zone of the second region situated between the semiconductor surface part from which the out diffusion took place and the first region shows a maximum value, and that the source and drain zones of the first conductivity type are provided at least partly in the part of the second region in which, as a result of the out diffusion, the doping concentration increases from the semiconductor surface, hereinafter termed the part having a positive doping gradient.

CLASS 107-F. 133579.

CONVERSION KIT FOR USE WITH VEHICLE IGNITION SYSTEMS.

JOSEPH LUCAS (INDUSTRIES) LIMITED, OF GREAT KING STREET, BIRMINGHAM, 19, ENGLAND.

Application No. 133579 filed November 11, 1971.

Convention Date. November 17, 1970 (54570/70) U.K.

Appropriate Office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

**6 Claims**

A conversion kit for use with a vehicles ignition system of the kind including an ignition coil having a primary winding and a secondary winding, a distributor through which the secondary winding of the ignition coil is connected to the spark plugs of the engine in turn, a housing for the distributor containing a contact breaker, the primary winding of the ignition coil being connected to the vehicle battery through the contact breaker, an engine driven shaft extending at one end into the housing for operating the contact breaker, a rotor arm connected to said one end of the shaft, and a cap enclosing the rotor arm and having terminals through which the rotor arm completes circuits to the plugs of the engine in turn, the kit including a plate adapted for connection to said housing a pair of windings carried by said plate, a control device adopted for connection to said one end of the shaft in place of said rotor arm and further being adapted to receive the rotor arms, the control device incorporating magnetic means which, when the plate and control device are in position, couple said windings magnetically whenever a spark is required an electronic control circuit of which said windings form part, the electronic control circuit having terminals for connecting the circuit between the battery of the vehicle and the primary winding of said ignition coil to replace said contect breaker, and being designed to interrupt current flow in said primary winding and so produce a spark, each time said windings are magnetically coupled and a casing supporting said plate and the components of the electronic control circuit, the casing being connectible to the distribuotr housnig and being adapted to receive the cap, the arrangement being such that when the rotor arm and cap have been repositioned, the rotor arm will still be in the correct position relative to the terminals on the cap.

CLASS 110 133610

A LOOPER OR HOOK SHAFT ASSEMBLY FOR A TUFTING MACHINE.

THE SINGER COMPANY (U.K.) LIMITED, OF 8 FREDERICK'S PLACE, OLD JEWRY, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Application No. 133610 filed November 15, 1971.

Convention date filed February 18, 1971 (4896/71) U.K.

Appropriate Office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims

A looper or hook shaft assembly for a tufting machine comprising a looper or hook shaft a looper or hook bar (or looper or hook bar sections) mounted longitudinally thereof and mounting brackets supporting the said bar (or bar sections) at a requisite angular position relative to the shaft, characterised by an adjustment means between the brackets and shaft adapted to affect an angular adjustment of the brackets relative to the shaft.

CLASS 172B and F. 133617.

PROCESS FOR PRODUCING CRIMPED BY CONTINUOUS WET HEAT SETTING AND APPARATUS THEREFOR.

ASAHI KASEI KOGY KABUSHIKI KAISHA OF 25-1, 1-CHOME, DOJIMAHAMADORI, KITA-KU, OSAKA, JAPAN AND POLYMER PROCESSING RESERCH INSTITUTE LTD., OF NO. 9-2, 1-CHOME, KAGA ITABASHI-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Application No. 133617 filed November 15, 1971.

Appropriate Office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

**18 Claims**

A process for producing a crimped fibres by continuous wet heat setting to provide crimps on parallel fibres wherein the crimped fiber from a continuous stuffing crimper is wrapped with at least one cloth belt, the wrapped fiber is introduced to a zone maintained at an elevated temperature under the pressure of substantially saturated steam, and the treated wrapped fiber is withdrawn from the zone into the open air, comprising the steps of (a) wrapping the crimped fiber cake, while maintaining the width thereof substantially the same as that of the cake as it is removed from the stuffing crimper and the height thereof nearly the same as but not less than that of the cake as it is thus removed, with at least one cloth belt moving under tension at a speed at least substantially equal to, and up to slightly in excess of, the exit speed of the cake from the crimper; (b) introducing the wrapped crimped fiber cake into a pressure-sealed straight elongated pressure zone maintained at a predetermined elevated temperature under the pressure of substantially saturated steam; (c) guiding the wrapped cake in a substantially straight line along the full length of the center of the zone to subject the cake to the action of the saturated steam while maintaining the moving cloth belt envoloning the cake under tension and maintaining the width of the cake substantially the same as that of the cake removed from the crimper; (d) with drawing the wrapped fiber from said pressurized zone into the open air while compressing the wrapped fiber cake to maintain its width; and (e) after withdrawing peeling of the cloth belt from the crimped fibers and returning the belt to the inlet side for reuse.

CLASS 6B4, 40F and 129G. 133645.

APPARATUS SUITABLE FOR WITHSTANDING HIGH INTERNAL PRESSURE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME.

SNAM PROGETTI S.P.A., OF 16 CORSO VENEZIA, MILAN, ITALY.

Application No. 133645 filed November 16, 1971.

Appropriate Office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

17 Claims—No drawings

An apparatus suitable for withstanding high internal pressure, comprising an internal shell or a plurality of superimposed internal shells formed of a metallic material, and, over the internal shell(s), at least one external shell or a plurality of superimposed external shells formed of the same or a different metallic material as that of the internal shell(s), the external shell(s) not being welded either to the internal shell or outermost internal shell, or circumferentially to each other, the external shell(s) completely covering the outward-facing surface of the internal shell(s), the external shell(s) or when one or more external shells are superimposed on other external shells, the innermost external shell(s) abutting the internal shell or outermost internal shell, and the internal shell(s) being partially or totally yielded (as hereinbefore defined).

CLASS 62C1 133708

PROCESS FOR DYEING AND PRINTING OF NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC MATERIALS.

BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT FORMERLY KNOWN AS FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER AKTIENGESLLSCHAFT, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 133708 filed November 23, 1971.

Appropriate Office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4 Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

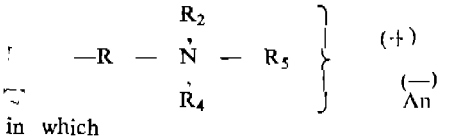
2 Claims

Process for dyeing and printing of fibre materials of polyacrylonitrile, copolymers of acrylonitrile, acid-modified aromatic polyesters and acid-modified polyamides characterised in that the azo dyestuffs of the formula I of the accompanying drawings, in which

D means the radical of an azo dyestuff as herein defined which is free from sulphonic acid and carboxylic acid groups;

R means an alkylene radical;

$R^1$ means hydrogen, an alkyl or alkenyl radical, or a radical or the formula



in which

$R_2$ means hydrogen, an alkyl radical containing at least one double and/or triple bond, or means a radical of the formula

$$-C_nH_{2n}-Z;$$

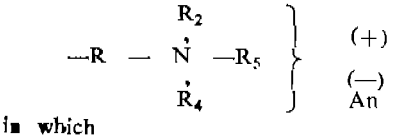
$R_3$ means as alkyl radical containing at least one double and/or triple bond;

$R_4$ means hydrogen, an alkyl radical containing at least one double or triple bond, or means radicals of the formulae XXIII and XXIV in which the radicals have following meaning

$D_1$ means the radical of an azo dyestuff as herein defined which is free from sulphonic acid and carboxylic acid groups;

$D_2$ means an alkylene radical;

$D_7$ means hydrogen, an alkyl or alkenyl radical, or a radical of the formula



in which

$R_1$ means hydrogen, an alkyl radical containing at least one double and/or triple bond, or means a radical of the formula

$$-C_nH_{2n}-Z;$$

$R_3$ means an alkyl radical containing at least one double and/or triple bond;

$R_5$ means hydrogen, an amino, alkylamino or dialkylamino radical, or a radical of the formula

$$-C_{n1}H_{2n1}-Z_1$$

in which

the radical $Z_1$ means hydrogen, halogen, cyano, hydroxy, alkoxy, alkoxy-carbonyl, alkylcarbonyloxy, and n1 means the numbers 1 to 6;

Z means hydrogen, halogen, cyano, hydroxy, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, alkyl-carbonyloxy;

Y means the radicals—$C_pH_{2p}$—, formula XXV and XXVI

*n* means the numbers 1 to 6;

*m* means the numbers 0 and 1; and

*p* means the number 2 to 6;

$R_4$ means hydrogen, an amino, alkylamino or dialkylamino radical, or a radical of the formula

$$-C_{n1}H_{2n1}-Z_1$$

457 GI/73

in which

the radical $Z_1$ means hydrogen, halogen, cyano, hydroxy, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylcarbonyloxy, and n1 means the numbers 1 to 6;

$R_1$ and $R_2$ or

$R_3$ and $R_4$ together may form part of a hetero ring; and

An (—) means an anion is used.

CLASS 201C 133734

TREATMENT OF WATER SYSTEMS FOR PREVENTING SCALE FORMATION.

CIBA-GEIGY AG, OF KLYBECKSTRASSE 141, BASLE SWITZERLAND.

Application No. 133734 filed December 25, 1971.

Appropriate Office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims

A process for preventing scale formation in which water is treated with from 0.1 to 100 parts per million by weight, calculated on the water of hydrolysed polymaleic anhydride as hereinbefore defined having a molecular weight of 300 to 5000 as determined by calculation following osmometric measurements on the polymaleic anhydride before hydrolysis, or of a water soluble salt of such hydrolysed polymaleic anhydride.

CLASS 56A 133862.

IMPROVED VAPOR-LIQUID CONTACTING DEVICE.

UNIVERSAL OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY, OF 10 UOP PLAZA—ALGONQUIN & MT. PROSPECT ROADS, DES PLAINES, STATE OF ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

Application No. 133862 filed December 7, 1971.

Appropriate Office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims

In a vapor-liquid contacting column having a plurality of vertically spaced trays for contacting and upflowing vapor and a downflowing liquid, at least one of such trays having a substantially imperforate liquid inlet portion, a liquid outlet portion, a perforate vapor-liquid contacting portion within the liquid flow pattern and intermediate said inlet and outlet portions, and a downcomer for conducting liquid from the liquid outlet portion of one tray to the liquid inlet portion of a lower tray, the improved tray construction which comprises a first, inwardly slanted, substantially imperforate wall having an upper edge and a lower edge, said lower edge being contiguously associated with said liquid inlet portion and said slanted wall separating said liquid inlet portion from said perforate portion, and a second, substantially vertically, upwardly extending substantially imperforate wall having an upper edge and a lower edge, said lower edge of said second wall contiguously associated with said perforate portion and said upper edge of said second wall terminating at a height below that of said upper edge of said slanted wall to form a substantially continuous vapor slot extending across said column and communicating with said lower tray whereby at least a portion of said upflowing vapor is directed against liquid passing over said slanted wall to provide a vapor-liquid mixture of uniform composition and velocity prior to further vapor-liquid contacting over said perforate portion of said tray.

CLASS 72B. 133902

SLURRY EXPLOSIVE COMPOSITIONS AND A METHOD OF PREPARING THE SAME.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED OF IMPERIAL CHEMCAL HOUSE, MILBANK LONDON S.W. 1., ENGLAND.

Application No. 133902 filed December 9, 1971.

Convention date filed December 21, 1970 (60440/70) U.K

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Calcutta

20 Claims

A slurry explosive composition comprising at least one inorganic oxygen-supplying salt, a solvent for the said inorganic oxygen-supplying salt, a thickener for the solution of the said salt in the said solvent, a cross-linking agent cross-linking the said thickener, a fuel and, as a density lowering agent, 0·1 to 5% by weight of the total composition of a primary, secondary or tertiary long chain aliphatic amine having a chain of at least 10 carbon atoms, the amine salt being soluble in the said solvent.

CLASS 34A & 62C1. 133935

COLORATION PROCESS.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED, OF IMPERIAL CHEMICAL HOUSE, MILLBANK, LONDON S.W. 1., ENGLAND.

Application No. 133935 filed December 14, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims—No drawings

Process for colouring synthetic textile materials characterised in that a print paste containing a water-insoluble dyestuff which is free from fibre-reactvie groups is printed on to a cellulose material, such as herein described the printed material is dried, and is then placed in contact with a synthetic textile material and the whole subjected to a dry heat treatment at a pressure of between 0.1 and 100 mms. of mercury.

CLASS 167C. 134165.

APPARATUS FOR FEEDING AND ORIENTING A SUCCESSION OF MEDICINAL CAPSULES AND THE LIKE IN A PREDETERMINED POSITION FOR PROCESSING.

ELI LILLY AND COMPANY, AT 740 SOUTH ALABAMA STREET, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, U.S.A.

Application No. 134165 filed January 3, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

23 Claims

Apparatus for handling medicinal capsules for inspection, comprising conveyor means forming a series of capsule receiving cavities for conveying a series of individual capsules a predetermined path, loading means to a first station along said path for loading capsules to said conveyor means, rectifying means at a second station along said path for turning to a predetermined orientation in the conveyor cavities those capsules which do not have that orientation, transfer means at a third station along said path for transferring the oriented capsules from the conveyor cavities to an inspection head having capsule receiving means, capsule spinning means on said inspection head and operative to spin each capsule on its axis at a fourth, station to expose its surface for inspection and means for inspecting the capsule surface as it is spun at said fourth station.

CLASS 39K and 40H. 134187

ADSORPTION PROCESS FOR RECOVERY OF NITROGEN OXIDES FROM GAS STREAMS.

UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION, AT 270 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10017, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 134187 filed January 5, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims

In the process for recovering nitrogen oxides which comprises the steps of providing a gas stream comprising water vapor, nitrogen and at least one of the gases NO and $NO_2$, said gas stream also containing oxygen when $NO_2$ is absent therefrom, contacting said gas stream with an adsorbent silica gel in relative proportions and for sufficient time to remove substantially all of the water vapor therefrom, and thereafter contacting the resulting dehydrated gas stream with an activated crystalline zeolitic molecular sieve adsorbent whereby at least some of any NO present is oxidized to $NO_2$ and $NO_2$ is adsorbed thereon, the improvement which comprises providing a solid heat sink and passing the effluent purge gas from the molecular sieve bed therethrough prior to passing said stream through the silica gel bed at least during the period when the temperature of the effluent gas from the molecular sieve bed is at least as high as the purge gas entering the inlet end of the molecular sieve bed, the heat sink having sufficient heat capacity to prevent the heat front leaving the molecular sieve bed from entering the silica gel bed until after at least 50% of the $NO_2$ from the molecular sieve bed has passed through the silica gel bed.

CLASS 32F2C and 40A2+40B 134247.

A PROCESS FOR CARRYING OUT CATALYTIC FLUID-BED AMMOXIDATION REACTIONS.

UCB, S.A., OF 4, CHAUSSEE DE CHERLEROI, SAINT-GILLES-LEZ-BRUXELLES, BELGIUM AND MIKHAIL GAVRILOVITCH SLINKO, OF AKADEMGORODOK, NOVOSIBIRSK-72, SIBERIA, U.S.S.R.

Application No. 134247 filed January 11, 1972.

Convention date January 12, 1971 (1485/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims—No drawings

A process for carrying out catalytic fluid-bed ammoxidation reactions wherein the gaseous reactants are passed through a reactor provided with heat-exchanging means, in which reactor a fluidized bed of catalyst particles is maintained, said fluidized bed containing filling elements therein, characterized in that filling elements consist of a plurality of windings of rigid material such as herein described, the volume of material of which represents 2 to 12% of the volume occupied by the said fluidized bed and that the speed of displacement of the said gaseous reactants through the reactor is from 0.25 to 0.95 times the speed of entrainment of the fluidized catalyst particles.

CLASS 175H. 134318.

IMPROVEMENTS IN AND RELATING TO PISTON RING ASSEMBLIES.

SEALED POWER CORPORATION, OF 2001 SANFORD STREET, MUSKEGON, STATE OF MICHIGAN 49443, U.S.A.

Application No. 134318 filed January 19, 1972.

Convention date November 3, 1971 (51027/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

17 Claims

An expander for use in a piston ring assembly comprising a generally circular corrugated metal strip having ends movable into and out of abutting relationship, the corrugations consisting of first and second portions interconnected by legs, an aperture through each leg with at least the aperture in the leg at each end of the strip being smaller than the apertures in the remaining legs and a latch member having a curvature generally conforming with that of the strip when the ends of the latter are in abutment, the latch member extending through the apertures in the legs at the ends of the strip and through the apertures in a plurality of adjacent legs and having a stop at at least one end thereof dimensioned to be arrested by the smaller apertures and to pass through the remaining apertures.

CLASS 32F29. 134374

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO THE ELECTROLYTIC REDUCTION OF P-NITROPHENOL TO P-AMINOPHENOL.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 134374 filed January 24, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims

A process for the manufacture of p-aminophenol which comprises in electrolytically reducing a suspension of p-nitrophenol to p-aminophenol in a supporting electrolyte of mineral acid preferably sulphuric acid upto a concentration of 10% V/V using stationary or rotating electrode of copper, and employing a current density upto 20 amp/$dm^2$ and temperature between 50 and 60°C.

CLASS 116G. 134387.

A DEVICE FOR PNEUMATICALLY CONVEYING LOOSE MATERIAL.

POLYSIUS AG OF 4723 NEUBECKUM, GRAF-GALEN-STRASSE 17, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 134387 filed January 25, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims

A device for pneumatically conveying loose material, with a container which has at least one material inlet in the upper area and an aeratable base, characterised in that the container is provided with at least two material exist pipes terminating in manner known per se above compressed air nozzles disposed above the aeratable base, each pipe having a corresponding funnel zone in the base, wherein the compressed air nozzles belonging to these funnel zones are connected via conduits provided with shutt-off and/or control members to a common compressed air source.

CLASS 187H. 135222.

TRANSMISSION SYSTEM FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF SIGNALS BETWEEN TWO TERMINAL STATIONS THROUGH A TRANSMISSION LINE INCLUDING REPEATER STATIONS.

N. V. PHILIPS GLOEILAMPENFABRIEKEN. AT EMMASINGEL 29, EINDHOVEN (HOLAND).

Application No. 135222 filed April 10, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims

A transmission system for the transmission of information signals in a prescribed frequency band between two terminal stations through a transmission line including repeater stations in which the line amplifiers included in each repeater station for direct current supply are shunted by a direct current supply bypass circuit conveying the direct current supply and being connected through separating filters to the transmission line, said direct current supply and the information signals being transmitted through the transmission line, said repeater stations each being furthermore provided with a cascade arrangement of a measuring oscillator circuit and an oscillator start-stop device said cascade arrangement being connected to the input of the line amplifier, said device is controlled through the transmission line and without the use of a separate control lead by a control device incorporated in a terminal station, the measuring signal originating from the measuring oscillator circuit being indicated by an indicator incorporated in said terminal station, characterized in that the control device is constituted by a control oscillator circuit having an adjustable amplitude control connected thereto for generating control signals characterized by their frequency and their amplitude for the purpose of controlling the oscillator start-stop devices in the different repeater stations, said control signal being transmitted at a control frequency located below said frequency band through the transmission line and through the direct current supply bypass circuit to the oscillator start-stop devices in the different repeater stations while bypassing the line amplifiers; said oscillator start-stop devices being provided with a cascade arrangement of a selective circuit and an amplitude measuring device and activating each relevant measuring oscillator circuit connected thereto only when the amplitude of the control signal applied through the selective circuit to the amplitude measuring device corresponds to the amplitude adjustment of the amplitude measuring device.

CLASS 165C. 135588.

ATTACHMENT TO A SEWING MACHINE FOR SEWING COUPLED ROWS OF SLIDE FASTENER ELEMENTS TO THE COORDINATED TAPES.

OPTI-HOLDING AG., OF GLARUS/SCHWEIZ, BURGSTER, 24, SWITZERLAND.

Application No. 1347/72 filed September 6, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims

An attachment to a sewing machine for sewing coupled rows of fastener elements to coordinated supporting tapes, such attachment comprising transporting rollers for withdrawal of the assembled stringer consisting of the said supporting tape and the fastener elements, an arrangement for the simultaneous feed of the tape and the coupled fastener elements and a sewing aggregate with sewing needles, as well as coordinated holders and positioning bridge for the needles, characterised thereby that of the withdrawal rollers (8, 9) at least one is continuously and positively driven and is provided with teeth (15) engaging between the fastener elements (4) of the row (2) thereof, and thereby that the assembled stringer (3, 2) is tensioned in the zone between the needles (11) and the removing rollers (8, 9) by means of the said continuously driven removing rollers and the snapping bask of the stringer (3, 2) by one stitch is attained in the range of the sewing aggregate whenever the needles (11) pull out of the stringer.

CLASS 62-B and 155A. 135589.

A METHOD FOR FINISHING TREATMENT OF TEXTILES WEBS IN FLUIDS.

ARTOS DR. ING. MEIER-WINDHORST K.G., OF 2 HAMBURG 1, HEIDENKAMPSWEG 66, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 403/72 filed June 2, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

19 Claims

A method of treating a cotninuously moving web of indefinite length with a treatment liquid, comprising mixing the treatment liquid with a host liquid, heating the mixed liquids, flowing the mixed liquids in contact with the moving web, the direction of liquid flow being the same as that of the movement of the web and the relative speeds of the web and liquid being controlled in accordance with the type of web material being treated such that a predetermined amount of treatment liquid moves with each unit length of web, the duration of the treatment being sufficient to reduce substantially the amount of the treatment liquid in the host liquid.

CLASS $83A_1+A_1$. 135590.

PROTEIN RECOVERY PROCESS FROM AN AQUEOUS SOLUTION

ANDERSON, CLAYTON & CO., OF P.O. BOX 2538, HOUSTON, TEXAS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 2157 (Cal/73) filed September 24, 1973.

Convetion Date. November 5, 1970 (52578/70, 52579/70, 52580/70) U.K.

Division of Application No. 133368, filed October 27, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims

In a process for the recovery of protein from an aqueous solution of vegetable protein sources having a pH between about 6 and 12 in which process acid is added to the solution to reduce its pH sufficiently to cause the protein to precipitate

as a curd and the protein is washed with a water-miscible solvent preferably ethyl alcohol to remove undesirable color and flavor constituents either before or after the precipitation of the curd, the improvement comprising :

(a) Providing a series of N zones where N is an integer of at least 2 and in each of which zones the solvent-washed curd is intimately mixed with water forming a mixture of liquid and curd, the mixture is passed to a separator and the curd separated from the liquid, the procedure being repeated in said zones and being sufficient to reduce the amount of solvent in the curd to less than about 10% by weight of the liquid portion of the curd, and thereafter

(b) adjusting the pN of the curd to the desired value.

CLASS 83A, and $A_8$. 135591

PROTEIN RECOVERY PROCESS FROM AN AQUEOUS SOLUTION

ANDERSON, CLAYTON & CO., OF P.O. BOX 2538, HOUSTON, TEXAS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 2158/Cal/73 filed September 24, 1973.

Convention date filed November 5, 1970 (52578/70, 52579/70 and 52580/70) U.K.

Division of Application No. 133368 filed October 27, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

In a process for the recovery of protein from an aqueous solution of vegetable protein sources having a pH between about 6 and 12 in which process acid is added to the solution to reduce its pH sufficiently to cause the protein to precipitate as a curd and the protein is washed with a water-miscible solvent preferably ethyl alcohol to remove undesirable color and flavor constituents either before or after the precipitation of the curd, the improvement comprising; (a) providing a series of N zones wherein N is an integer of at least 2 and in each of which zones the solvent-washed curd is intimately mixed with water forming a mixture of liquid and curd, the mixture is passed to a separator and the curd separated from the liquid, the procedure being repeated in said zones and being sufficient to reduce the amount of solvent in the curd to less than about 10% by weight of the liquid portion of the curd, and thereafter (b) heat drying the curd preferably by spray drying.

CLASS $83A_1+A_3$. 135592.

PROTEIN RECOVERY PROCESS FROM AN AQUEOUS SOLUTION

ANDERSON, CLAYTON & CO., OF P.O. BOX 2538, HOUSTON, TEXAS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 2159/Cal/1973 filed September 24, 1973.

Convention date filed November 5, 1970 (52578/70, 52579/70 and 52580/70) U.K.

Division of Application No. 133368 filed October 27, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims

In a continuous process for the recovery of protein from an aqueous solution of vegetable protein sources having a pH between about 6 and 12 in which the process acid is added to the solution to reduce its pH sufficiently to cause the protein to precipitate as a curd and the protein is washed with a water-miscible solvent preferably ethyl alcohol to remove undesirable color and flavor constituents either before or after the precipitation of the curd, the improvement comprising :

(a) providing a series of N zones wherein N is an integer of at least 2 and in each of which zones the solvent washed curd is intimately mixed with water forming a mixture of liquid and curd, the mixture is passed to a separator and the curd separated from the liquid, the procedure being repeated in said zones and being sufficient to reduce the amount of solvent in the curd to less than about 10% by weight of the liquid portion of the curd, and

(b) mixing and recycling at least a portion of the liquid separated from the curd in one of the zones with the curd in a preceding zone when the amount of the curd is reduced to 5% by weight.

CLASS 83A, and $A_8$. 135593.

PROTEIN RECOVERY PROCESS FROM AN AQUEOUS SOLUTION

ANDERSON, CLAYTON & CO., OF P.O. BOX 2538, HOUSTON, TEXAS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 2160/Cal/73 filed September 24, 1973.

Convention date filed November 5, 1970 (52578/70, 52579/70 and 52580/70) U.K.

Division of Application No. 133368 filed October 27, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules,1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims

In a continuous process for the recovery of protein from an aqueous solution of vegetable protein sources having a pH between about 6 and 12 in which process acid is added to the solution to reduce its pH sufficiently to cause the protein to precipitate as a curd and the protein is washed with a water-miscible solvent preferably ethyl alcohol to remove undesirable color and flavor constituents before or after the precipitation of the curd, the improvement comprising; (a) providing a series of N zones wherein N is an integer of at least 2 and in each of which zones the solvent-washed curd is intimately mixed with water forming a mixture of liquid and curd, the mixture is passed to a separator and the curd separated from the liquid, the procedure being repeated in said zones and being sufficient to reduce the amount of solvent in the curd to less than about 10% by weight of the liquid portion of the curd. (b) Mixing and cycling at least a portion of the liquid separated from the curd is one of the zones with the curd in a preceding zone, when the amount of curd is reduced to 5% by weight, and thereafter, (c) adjusting the pH of the curd to the desired value.

CLASS $83A_1$ and $A_3$. 135594.

PROTEIN RECOVERY PROCESS FROM AN AQUEOUS SOLUTION

ANDERSON, CLAYTON & CO., OF P.O. BOX 2538, HOUSTON, TEXAS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 2161/Cal/73 filed September 24, 1973.

Convention date filed November 5, 1970 (52578/70, 52579/70 and 52580/70) U.K.

Division of Application No. 133368 filed October 27, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

1 Claim

In a continuous process for the recovery of protein from an aqueous solution of vegetable protein sources having a pH between about 6 and 12 in which process acid is added to the solution to reduce its pH sufficiently to cause the protein to precipitate as a curd and the protein is washed with a water-miscible solvent preferably ethyl alcohol to remove undesirable color and flavor constituents either before or after the precipitation of the curd, the improvement comprising; (a) providing a series of N zones wherein N is an integer of at least 2 and in each of which zones the solvent-washed curd is intimately mixed with water forming a mixture of liquid and curd, the mixture is passed to a separator and the curd separated from the liquid, the procedure being repeated in said zones and being sufficient to reduce the amount of solvent in the curd to less than about 10% by weight of the liquid portion of the curd. (b) Mixing and cycling at least a portion of the liquid separated from the curd in one of the zones with the curd in a preceding zone when the amount of curd is reduced to 5% by weight, and thereafter (c) drying the curd.

CLASS 32F1+F2b. 135597.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF PHTHALAZINE DERIVATIVES

GRUPPO LEPETIT S. P. A., OF MILAN, ITALY.

Application No. 805/Cal/73 filed April 5, 1973.

Division of Application No. 128464 filed September 17, 1970.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

Claim 1

A process for preparing a phthalazine derivative of the formula I shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein $R_1$ and $R_3$ are members of the class consisting of lower alkyl, halo-lower alkyl, aralkyl and aryl, or $R_1$ and $R_3$, taken together with the adjacent nitrogen atom may also form a heterocyclic ring, containing 1-2 heteroatoms, $R_2$ is selected from hydrogen and acyl, $R_4$ represents hydrogen, lower alkyl and aryl, which comprises subjecting a compound of the formula II shown in the drawings, wherein $R_1$, $R_3$ and $R_4$ have the above meaning and $R'_2$ is an halogen atom, to hydrogenation at room temperature and atmospheric pressure in the presence of a catalyst such as palladium on charcoal, and, if desired, reacting the obtained 2-unsubstituted pyrazolophthalazinone with acylating agents, selected from carboxylic acid chlorides or carboxylic acid anhydrides.

CLASS 32F1+F2b. 135598.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF PHTHALAZINE DERIVATIVES

GRUPPO LEPETIT S. P. A., OF MILAN, ITALY.

Application No. 806/Cal/73 filed April 5, 1973.

Division of Application No. 128464 filed September 17, 1970.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

A process for preparing a phthalazine derivative of the formula I shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein $R_1$ is a member of the class consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, aryl and acyl, $R_3$ is a member of the class consisting of hydrogen and acyl, $R_2$ is selected from hydrogen, lower alkyl, aryl and acyl, $R_4$ represents hydrogen, lower alkyl and aryl, which comprises splitting off the benzyl radical(s) from a compound of the formula II shown in the drawings, wherein $R'_1$ is a member of the class consisting of lower alkyl, aryl and benzyl, $R'_2$ is benzyl, $R'_3$ is selected from the class consisting of hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl, aryl and acyl, $R_4$ has the above meaning, by catalytic hydrogenation, at a temperature ranging from 50 to 100°C, under a pressure ranging from 10 to 50 atmospheres, in the presence of an organic solvent such as a lower alkahol and of a catalyst such as palladium on charcoal, and, if desired, converting the obtained mono-or-unsubstituted amino compounds into the corresponding mono-or diacylamino derivatives by means of acylating agents, selected from carboxylic acid chlorides or carboxylic acid anhydrides.

CLASS 107F. 135599.

A CONVERSION KIT FOR USE WITH VEHICLE IGNITION SYSTEMS

JOSEPH LUCAS (INDUSTRIES) LIMITED, OF WELL STREET, BIRMINGHAM 19, ENGLAND.

Application No. 1526/Cal/73 filed June 29, 1973.

Division of Application No. 133579 filed November 11, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims

A conversion kit for use with an ignition system of the kind specified, comprising a plate adapted for connection to said housing a pair of windings connected to said plate, a control device adapted for connection to said engine driven shaft and incorporating magnetic means which, when the plate and control device are in position, couple said windings magnetically whenever a spark is required, and an electronic control circuit of which said windings form part, the electronic control circuit having terminals for connecting the circuit between the battery of a vehicle and the primary winding of said ignition coil to replace said contact breaker and being designed to interrupt current flow in said primary winding, and so produce a spark, each time said windings are magnetically coupled.

CLASS 32A1. 135600.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF DISAZOMETHINE PIGMENT

BADISCHE ANILIN-& SODA-FABRIK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, AT 6700 LUDWIGSHAFEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 1395/Cal/73 filed June 4, 1973.

Division of Application No. 133331 filed October 23, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

A process for the production of a disazomethine pigment of the general formula I shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein 2-hydroxy-naphthalenecarboxylic acid-(3) is reacted with hexamethylenetetramine in acetic acid or propionic acid.

CLASS 32F1+F2b. 135601.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING DIHYDRO-2-AMINOISOQUINOLINES

GRUPPO LEPETIT S. P. A. OF 8, VIA ROBERTO LEPETIT, MILAN, ITALY.

Application No. 1015/Cal/73 filed May 1, 1973.

Division of Application No. 134639 filed February 16, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

Claim 1

Process for preparing a compound of the formula I shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein X and Y are different and represent $H_2$ or oxygen; R and $R_1$ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, hydroxy-lower alkyl, amino lower alkyl, mono and di-lower alkylamino lower alkyl, carboxy lower alkyl, carboalkoxy, lower alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, acyl derived from an aliphatic, aromatic or heteroxylic carboxylic acid moiety, carbamyl, thiocarbamyl, arylcarbamyl, arylthiocarbamyl, guanyl, arylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonyl, halogeno alkylsulfonyl, or $RR_1$ taken together with the adjacent nitrogen atom represent an aralkylideneamino, alkylideneamino, carboxyalkylide-neamino, carbalkoxyalkylideneamino, cycloalkylidencamino radical or form a heteroxyclic ring of 5-7 atoms, and further characterized in that only one of R and $R_1$ can be hydrogen which comprises heating at a temperature varying from room temperature to the reflux temperature of the reaction mixture a solution of a hydrazide of the formula shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, wherein R and $R_1$ have the same meaning as before and m and n may assume the following combinations of significance :

(a) $m=n=1$

(b) $m=o$, $n=2$

in an inert organic solvent in the presence of a strong base such as herein described as an acid acceptor.

CLASS 24D2 & 158D. 135602.

QUICK SERVICE VALVE DEVICE FOR FLUID PRESSURE BRAKE SYSTEM

WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY, AT PITTSBURGH, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, U.S.A.

Application No. 216/72 filed May 16, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

16 Claims

In a fluid pressure brake equipment, the combination of a brake pipe, an auxiliary reservoir, and a brake control valve device having a quick action chamber, a triple valve mechanism subject to the opposing pressures of the brake pipe and auxiliary reservoir and operative to effect service applications and releases of the brakes, an emergency valve mechanism subject to the opposing pressures of the brake pipe and quick action chamber and operative to effect emergency applications and releases of the brakes, and means operative upon effecting a service brake application to release fluid under pressure from the quick action chamber and a continual quick service valve device comprising;

(a) a quick service volume.

(b) a first valve means for controlling flow of fluid under pressure from the brake pipe to said quick service volume,

(c) a second valve means for controlling flow of fluid under pressure from said quick service volume to atmosphere, and wherein the improvement comprises;

(d) a movable abutment subject to the opposing pressures of the fluid under pressure released from the quick action chamber and that in said quick service volume, and so constructed and connected to said first and second valve means as to cause successive sequential operation thereof so long as one side of said abutment is subject to said fluid under pressure released from said quick action chamber.

PRINTED SPECIFICATION PUBLISHED

A limited number of printed copies of the undernoted specifications are available for sale from the Officer-in-Charge, Government of India, Central Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, at two rupees per copy :—

(1)

123394 123463 123481 123484 124497 123502 123579 123587 123643 123646 123686 123691 123706 123748 123815 124091 124371 124408 124428 124511 124626 124662 124674 124747 124769 124781 124789 124792 124814 124844 124914 124936 124961 124966.

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124614 124656 124675 124676 124688 124691 124707 124710 124817 124891 124996 125072 127051 127071 127328 127718 128643 128778 128836 129001 129961 132288.

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100827 101063 101097 101118 101146 101182 101258 101443 101613 101735 101766 101820 101848 101927 102183 102277 102393 102435 102436 102442 102491 102503 102507 102538 102557 102571 102573 102625 102626 102650 102672 102887 102943 102998 103051 103134 103351 103374 103470 103505 103615 103698 103724 103729 103822 103895 103923 104139 104191 104510 104538 104639 104714 104767 104785 104811 104816 104974 105028 105099 105259 105849 106011 107173 110418

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99555 99589 99763 99779 99829 99882 99937 99979 100184 100209 100976 101201 101251 101274 101383 101420 101570 103030.

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100164 100181 101543 101782 103661 103906 104544 109610

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PATENTS SEALED

128321 128893 129022 129389 129902 129924 130134 130186 130218 130244 131067 131068 131333 131448 131549 131572 131748 131772 131897 132047 132067 132134 132246 132283 132321 132488 132541 132655 132967 133163 133714 133739 133857 133966 134213 134282 134354

REGISTRATION OF ASSIGNMENTS, LICENCES, ETC. (PATENTS)

Assignments, licences or other transactions affecting the interests of the original patentees have been registered in the following cases. The number of each case is followed by the names of the parties claiming interests :—

101566 }
106404 } M/s. James Howden & Company Limited.
109857 }

101597 M/s. Loop Engineering Consultants Private Ltd.

105240 M/s. Harish Textile Engineers Private Limited.
117045 Nestor Diaz Quijano.

PATENTS DEEMED TO BE ENDORSED WITH THE WORDS "LICENCES OF RIGHT"

The following patents are deemed to have been endorsed with the words "Licences of right" under Section 87 of the Patents Act, 1970. The dates shown in the crescent brackets are the date of the patents.

*No & Title of the invention*

120832 (9-4-69) Production of linear polyesters.

120834 (11-4-69) Method for preparing 3-(3', 5'-dichlorophenyl) oxazolidine-2, 4-dione derivatives.

120847 (11-4-69) Process and equipment for the continuous production of polyesters.

120948 (16-4-69) New adducts, containing epoxide groups, from polyepoxide compounds and binuclear N-hetero-cyclic compounds, processes for their manufacture and use.

120994 (19-4-69) Process for urea production.

121018 (22-4-69) Process for the production of new amidothionophosphoric acid esters and herbicidal compositions containing the same.

121019 (22-4-69) A process for the production of ureas.

121027 (22-4-69) Organo-silica polymers and process for their preparation.

121037 (23-4-69) Improved hydrocarbon conversion catalyst and process.

121100 (28-4-69) Improvements in or relating to the electrolytic preparation of potassium chlorate from potassium chloride.

121149 (22-11-67) Process for the manufacture of terpene derivatives.

121166 (3-5-68) Dried milk products.

121206 (6-5-69) Apparatus and method for forming and delivering explosive slurry blasting composition.

121217 (17-5-68) Novel yeast product, process and apparatus for the preparation thereof.

121227 (15-5-68) Improvements in or relating to methods of producing wort and processes for brewing bear from such wort.

121290 (12-5-69) Production of aromatic substances from animal and vegetable tissues.

121296 (12-5-69) Process fo pyrometallurgically treating sulfidic iron ores or iron ore concentrates.

121346 (15-5-69) Process for the selective hydrogenation of fats and fatty acids.

121353 (15-5-69) Separation of gas mixtures obtained by thermal cracking of hydrocarbons.

121368 (16-5-69) Method for producing concentrated nitric acid.

121404 (19-5-69) Dispersion dyestuffs of the quinophthalone series and process for preparing them.

121413 (3-11-67) Process for producing copper amine complexes of trimethylamine-tricarboxylic acid, and the copper amine complexes produced by the process.

121438 (21-5-69) Copolymers containing blowing agents and derived from alkenyl aromatics and vinyl polysiloxanes and process for their manufacture.

121519 (26-5-69) Process for the reductive cleavage of sulphonic acid groups from anthraquinone-β-sulphonic acids.

121622 (2-4-69) Process and apparatus for the separation of granular material.

121673 (5-6-69) A process for the preparation of random copolymers of styrene and butadiene.

121692 (2-12-67) Agricultural and horticultural fungicides containing organic phosphorous acid esters.

121698 (7-6-69) Olefin separation process.

121699 (7-6-69) Separation process for the recovery of alkylated aromatic compounds from the effluent of an alkylating reaction zone.

No. & Title of the invention

121718 (9-6-69) Process for the manufacture of the pure isomers naphthoylene-bis-benzimidazoles.

121756 (12-6-69) Improvements in or relating to the production of vinyl fluoride.

121768 (12-12-67) Herbicidal composition and method of preparing the same.

121807 (16-6-69) Process for the purification of olefines.

121881 (20-6-68) Process for the continuous solution polymerization of 1, 3-butadiene.

121942 (23-6-69) Process for the manufacture of condensed aluminium phosphates.

121967 (24-6-69) A process for the isolation of tertiary monoolefine from hydrocarbon mixtures.

121980 (25-6-69) Process for the preparation of chromium addition agents for ferroalloys.

122021 (27-6-69) Process for the recovery of melamine from a synthesis gas mixture containing hot melamine vapour.

122028 (27-6-69) Blastnig slurries containing highly cross-linked thickeners and a method of making them.

122039 (28-6-69) Process for the production of water-insoluble monoazo dyestuffs, lacquers, synthetic materials, printing inks and pigment pastes coloured with or containing said dyestuffs.

122042 (30-6-69) A process for the production of foamed homopolymer and copolymer of vinylchlorlde.

122095 (3-7-69) Process for producing artificial rice with enriching materials.

RENEWAL FEES PAID

66132 66600 66731 66773 66774 66807 66818 67242 69020
70472 70586 70597 70595 70599 70610 70623 70673 70674
70675 70676 70691 70722 70723 70727 70808 70905 71032
71275 72770 75101 75140 75164 75218 75251 75280 75304
75374 75397 75437 75440 75450 75451 75459 75473 75564
75580 75844 75883 75956 76071 79873 80540 80566 80567
80591 80619 80626 80676 80828 80833 80837 80838 80868
80947 81000 81221 81222 81312 81491 81624 82098 82258
83228 85355 86302 86336 86340 86355 86377 86389 86390
86407 86547 86557 86609 86656 86672 86679 86685 86867
86873 86874 87137 87182 87294 88014 88118 89541 89654
90228 91960 92080 92106 92118 92134 92143 92146 92153
92157 92159 92160 92177 92248 92260 92337 92341 92378
92386 92418 92419 92446 92508 92527 92566 92631 92688
92788 92904 92984 92988 93059 93060 93357 93957 94596
97553 97709 97723 97742 97744 97770 97819 97821 97865
97916 97944 97981 98071 98075 98111 98112 98113 98114
98196 98284 98385 98553 99844 100415 101480 102881
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103783 103791 103795 103823 103876 103877 103898 103903
103922 103937 103939 103952 104087 104143 104192 104429
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109192 109193 109194 109195 109215 109216 109229 109235
109238 109265 109341 109345 109351 109356 109378 109387
109424 109446 109516 109526 109619 109645 109646 109674
109675 109676 109677 109678 109695 109734 109788 109815
109946 110123 110387 111172 111229 111471 111472 112991
114125 114160 114249 114250 114251 114304 114310 114315
114341 114366 114367 114373 114374 114406 114444 114462
114477 114516 114524 114527 114528 114531 114554 114555
114568 114577 114619 114622 114624 114639 114640 114652
114730 114741 114750 114751 114756 114770 114875 114877
114914 114947 114975 115027 115055 115080 115082 115083
115092 115093 115146 115147 115187 115202 115300 115542
115933 118573 119258 119341 119362 119477 119642 119645
119649 119668 119673 119679 119683 119686 119700 119709
119728 119730 119732 119743 119758 119759 119765 119836
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124833 124969 125007 125125 125128 125144 125148 125166
125169 125172 125179 125186 125187 125264 125280 125281
125289 125342 125343 125344 125381 125389 125417 125418
125442 125471 125475 125507 125541 125542 125723 125884
125898 126467 126468 126516 126547 126896 126943 127004
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131183 131701 132226

*Cessation of Patents*

106140 123468 123500 123507 123524 123525 123539 123546
123551 123565 123567 123577 123578 123583 123584 123590
123600 123601 123615 123617 123618 123625 123634 123635
123637 123648 123651 123652 123671 129596 129597 129666
129787 129811 131028 131029 131140 131263 131412 131421
131669 131924 132064 132070.

*Restoration Proceedings*

(1)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 92515 granted to Jashbhai Maganbhai Patel and Purshottamdas Babarbhai Panchal for an invention relating to "Improvement and modification in the manufacture of domestic flour mill". The patent ceased on the 29th February 1973 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notifled in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section-2, dated the 15th September 1973.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, the Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 16th April 1974 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules, 1972. A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filled with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(2)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No 110399 granted to David Weston for an invention relating to "Flotation of metallic Oxides (iii)". The patent ceased on the 26th April 1973 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section-2, dated the 15th September 1973.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 16th April 1974 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules, 1972. A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(3)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 120373 granted to North American Rockwell Corporation and subsequently assigned to Albany International Corporation for an invention relating to "Casting and forging apparatus". The patent ceased on the 17th March 1973 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section-2, dated the 8th September 1973.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on form 32 in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya

Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before 16th April 1974 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules, 1972. A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

*Registration of Designs*

The following designs have been registered. They are not open to inspection for a period of two years from the date of registration except as provided for in Section 50 of the Designs Act, 1911.

The date shown in each entry is the date of registration of the design included in the entry.

Class 1. No. 140930. Anil Iron Works, Station Road, Gondal, (Gujarat), Indian Partnership concern, "Fire Pan (Burner)", May 7, 1973.

Class 1. No. 140965. Narottam Vrajlal Sheth, an Indian, carrying on business at 146A, Jain Society, Sion, Bombay-400022, Maharashtra, India, "Frame for tension assembly", May 14, 1973.

Class 1. No. 140965. Narottam Vrajlal Sheth, an Indian, carrying on business at 146A, Jain Society, Sion, Bombay-400022, Maharashtra, India, "Skewer assembly for barber colman spooler", May 14, 1973.

Class 1. No. 141016. Ripon Berry, 12 Sri Ram Road, Civil Lines, Delhi-6 (India), Indian National, "A mobile crane", June 12, 1973.

Class 1. No. 141023. New A1-one Process, an Indian Partnership Firm, 2 Udyognagar, Plot No. 221, Road No. E-2, Udhna, District Surat, Gujarat State, "Harrow", June 16, 1973.

Class 1. No. 141024. New A1-one Process, an Indian Partnership Firm, 2, Udyognagar, Plot No. 221, Road No. E-2, Udhna, District Surat, Gujarat State, "Plough", June 16, 1973.

Class 1. No. 141025. New A1-one Process, an Indian Partnership Firm, 2, Udyognagar, Plot No. 221, Road No. E-2, Udhna, District Surat, Gujarat State, "Seed-Drill", June 16, 1973.

Class 1. No. 141026. New A1-one Process, an Indian Partnership Firm, 2, Udyognagar, Plot No. 221, Road No. E-2, Udhna, District Surat, Gujarat State, "Agricultural Implement", June 16, 1973.

Class 1. Nos. 141062 & 141063. Punjab Industries of 20, Maharshi Debendra Road, 4th Floor, Calcutta-7, West Bengal, Indian, An Indian Partnership Firm, "Reinforcing Bar for Concrete", July 3, 1973.

Class 1. No. 141101. N. V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken, a limited liability company organized and established under the laws of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Emmasingel 29, Eindhoven, Holland, "A Spotlight", May 25, 1973 (U.K.).

Class 3. Nos. 140952 to 140954. Minni Trading Corporation, 6, Fateh Nivas, Goraswadi, Malad, Bombay-64, Maharashtra, an Indian Partnership Firm, "Decanter with cap", May 11, 1973.

Class 3. No. 141102. N. V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabricken, a limited liability company organized and established under the laws of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Emmasingel 29, Eindhoven, Holland, "A Spotlight", May 25, 1973. (U.K.)

Class 3. No. 141160. Rajpal Plastic Industries (an Indian Partnership Firm), 303, Neelkanth, 98, Marine Drive, Bombay-2 (Maharashtra State), "Brush", August 6, 1973.

Class 3. No. 141194. Ashok Traders (an Indian Proprietory Firm), 129/C, Govt. Industrial Estate, Charkop, Kandivli (West), Bombay-67, Maharashtra State, India, "Vegetable Rack", August 16, 1973.

Class 3. No. 141219. Asian Advertisers, (an Indian Partnership Firm), 20, Kala Bhavan, 4th Floor, 3, Mathew Road, Opera House, Bombay-4, Maharashtra, "Penstand with two ball pens", August 27, 1973.

Class 3. No. 141230. Kathuria & Sons 5/32, Kirti Nagar, Industrial Area, New Delhi, India a firm registered under Indian Partnership Act, "Washer", August 31, 1973.

Class 3. No. 141299. Bijoy Kumar Nemani and Benod Kumar Nemani, both partners of Photo Industries, of 50 Cotton Street, Calcutta-7, West Bengal, India, Indians, "Rotary print washer", September 25, 1973.

Class 3. No. 141313. Shrikant Jain, Chandmal Srimal, Kanakraj Parakh and Chandrakant Jain, of 33, Burtolla Street, Calcutta-7, State of West Bengal, India, all Indian Nationals, "Tray", September 28, 1973.

Class 3. No. 141319. Dunlop Limited, a British Company, of Dunlop House Ryder Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1., England, "Tyre for a vehicle wheel", April 6, 1973 (U.K.).

Class 12. No. 141301. Kwality Ice Creams (Cal) Pvt. Ltd., of 74, Diamond Harbour Road, Calcutta-700023, State of West Bengal, India, a company incorporated in India, "Frozen stick confectionery & candy", September 26, 1973.

S. VEDARAMAN
Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks.

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